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Facility Science Team Meeting (FST) February 21 – 22, 2008 / Boulder, Colorado





Highlights Since Last FST Meeting (December 2006)

- Updated mission concept for single satellite (Atlas V launch) to accommodate recommendations from December 2006 FST meeting:
 - Includes both X-ray Grating Spectrometer (XGS) and Hard X-ray Telescope (HXT) with updated performance requirements
 - XMS field of view increase
- Supported the National Research Council's (NRC) Beyond Einstein Program Assessment Committee (BEPAC) review process, with comprehensive information on Con-X (November 2006 – May 2007)
 - Science
 - Technology development status and plans
 - Mission, instrument and spacecraft risks
 - Instrument and spacecraft technical details and schedules
 - Operations plans
 - Cost estimates and budget requirements
- Technology Development milestone progress in following areas:
 - Spectroscopy X-ray Telescope mirror X-ray test
 - Microcalorimeter multiplexing and position sensitive devices
- Recently received FY08 Budget; small increment over FY07



Summary Top Level Con-X Science Performance Requirements

Effective Area:	15,000 cm ² @ 1.25 keV 6,000 cm ² @ 6 keV
	150 cm ² @ 40 keV
Bandpass:	0.3 – 40 keV
Spectral Resolution:	1250 @ 0.3 – 1 keV
	2400 @ 6 keV
Angular Resolution	15 arcsec 0.3 - 7 keV
	30 arcsec 0.7 – 40 keV
Field of View	5 x 5 arcmin

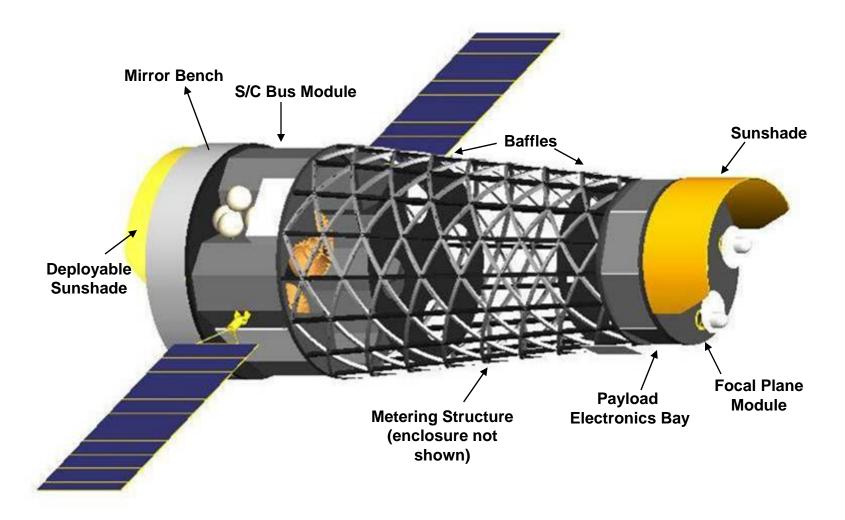


Single Launch Atlas V Mission Configuration

- "Reference" payload
 - Four (4) SXT Flight Mirror Assemblies (FMA's) with X-ray Microcalorimeter
 Spectrometers (XMS's) at each focus
 - Provides required area, spectral resolution and FOV from 0.6 to 10 keV
 - Hard X-ray Telescope (1 or 2) systems
 - Mirrors can be glass segmented or nickel full-shell
 - X-ray Grating Spectrometer (on 1 or more SXT's)
 - Either Off-plane reflection gratings or Critical Angle Transmission gratings
- Overall spacecraft system requirements well within state-of-the-art
 - All spacecraft requirements can be met with existing technology, no technology development required
- Observatory Mass
 - 30 % overall reserve on launch mass
 - Small additional margin

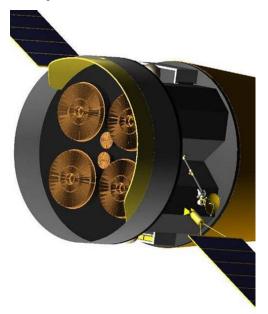


Observatory Configuration (Single Atlas V Launch)





Payload Accommodations

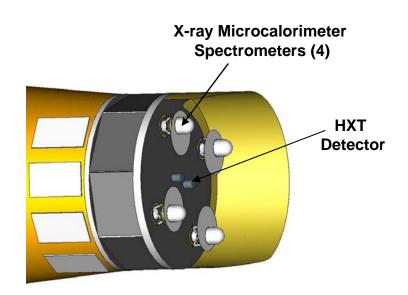


Mirror Accommodations

- Four 1.3 m dia SXT FMA's and 1 2 HXT Mirrors coaligned on Mirror Bench
- Sunshade keeps sun light off mirrors
- Heaters maintain mirrors at room temperature
- Mirror covers provide protection during launch and orbit transfer

Detector Accommodations

- XMS, X-ray Grating focal plane camera (not shown) and HXT detectors mount in Focal Plane Module
- Payload Electronics Bay for warm electronics and XMS cryocooler
- Sunshade and cold view to space support
 <100K on XMS "cryogen-less" cryostat shell
- Loop heat pipe takes heat from cryocooler

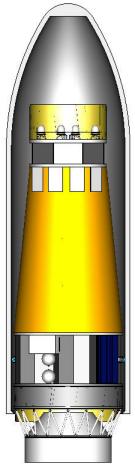




Launch and Mass Summary



Atlas Payload Adapter Fitting



Con-X in Atlas V 551

Payload Mass					
	Estimate (kg)	Estimate (kg)	Allocation (kg)		
Flight Mirror Assembly	1572.0	30%	2043.6		
X-ray Microcalorimeter Spectrometer	708.0	30%	920.4		
X-ray Grating Spectrometer	100.0	30%	130.0		
Hard X-ray Telescope	100.0	30%	130.0		
Miscellaneous Payload Items	35.6	30%	46.3		
Payload Total	2515.6	30%	3270.3		

S/C Bus Mass					
	Estimate (kg)	Contingency	Allocation (kg)		
C&DH	92.4	30%	120.1		
Attitude Control	68.0	30%	88.4		
Communications	30.0	30%	39.0		
Mechanisms	146.6	30%	190.6		
Structure	981.2	30%	1275.6		
Power	104.0	30%	135.2		
Propulsion	48.0	30%	62.4		
Thermal	186.3	30%	242.1		
Harness	188.0	30%	244.4		
S/C Bus Total	1844.5	30%	2397.8		

Launch Mass Summary				
	Estimate (kg)	Contingency	Allocation (kg)	
Payload Total	2515.6	30%	3270.3	
S/C Bus Total	1844.5	30%	2397.8	
Separation System	164.8	30%	214.3	
Observatory Dry Mass	4524.9	30%	5882.3	
Propellant Mass	257.4	30%	334.6	
Observatory Wet Mass	4782	30%	6217.0	
Throw Mass: 6305 kg	Pi	Project Margin		

30% overall contingency

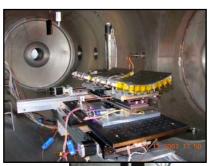
6217 kg Wet Mass

> .88 kg Margin



Mirror and Microcalorimeter Technology Highlights

- SXT Mirror Technology
 - Demonstrated < 15 arc sec angular resolution of thin glass mirror segments with X-ray test
 - Mirror Segment Alignment and Mount
 - Implemented two types of "temporary" mounting devices: mattress and Cantor tree mount
 - Development tests ongoing for techniques acceptable for a flight-like mount
- Transition Edge Sensor (TES) Microcalorimeter Technology
 - Produced uniform 8 x 8 arrays; with best spectral resolution of 2.3 eV
 - Multiplexed 2 x 8 readout of 8x8 array, achieving spectral resolution of
 - •~3 eV overall average
 - 2.6 eV on best pixel
 - Completed fabrication and test of first single pixel Position Sensitive TES's (PoST's)
 - Spectral resolution 5 eV; meets requirement of <8 eV for outer portion of Field of View

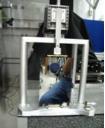


Mirror segment pair on cradle in GSFC Xray test facility



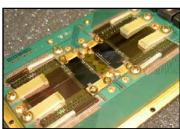
X-ray image





"Cube"
Permanent
Housing
simulator

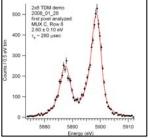




NIST MUX facility with GSFC TES



Uniform 8x8 TES Array



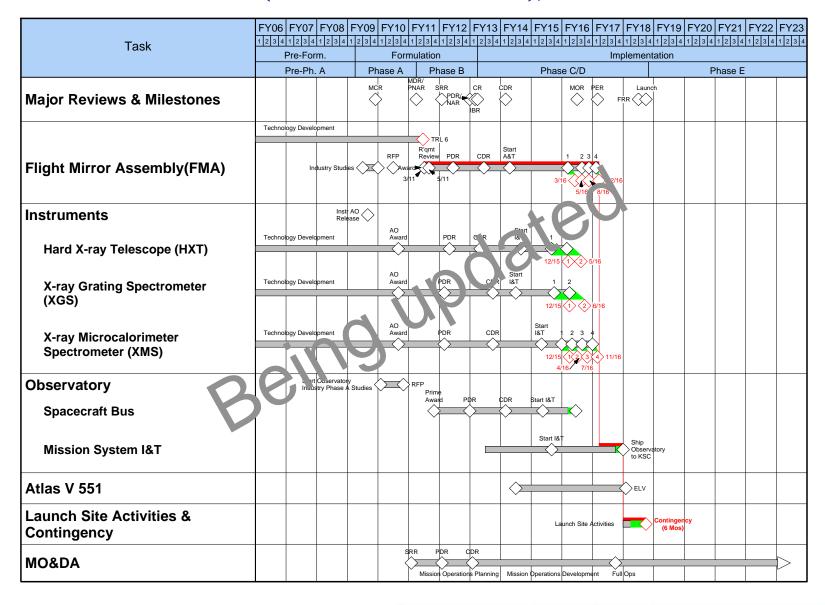
TES mulitiplexing



Single TES PoSTs



Con-X Mission Schedule (in revision for POPO8))





Plans for FY08

Continue technology development:

- SXT Mirror: Emphasis on mounting mirror segments
- TES: Work toward building and multiplexing larger arrays

Mission and Instrument Studies

- Update instrument concepts and accommodation in observatory
- GSFC Instrument Design Lab (IDL) study for XMS; possibly XGS
- Integrated Mission Design Center to update overall

Further develop concept for mirror technology transfer

- Document process in a draft plan
- Engage potential industry partners

Update overall mission cost estimates

- Complete independent parametric cost estimates for mission (70 % confidence)
- Perform trades, integrate results from mission and instrument updates